NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1894.-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

M.SPEAKER REED'S ARRAIGNMENT OF THE LIND CONGRESS.

R DISCUSSES THE CAUSE WHICH LEAD TO THE FIASCO OF TARIFF LEGISLATION-THE GORMAN BILL SETTLES NOTHING-

THE SUGAR TRUST STILL WILLY PROTECTED.

od Orchard, Me., Aug. 25 .- All the prominent blicans of the 1st Maine Congressional Disand many from other sections of the State. unded the opening rally here this afternoon. eed arrived at 42:30 o'clock from stland, and the 1 o'glock train brought Govper Perham and others. Ex-Governor Burich, who is staying here, also joined the party, nd they were all driven to the Hotel Fiske for aper. A large delegation of the memof the Lincoln Club, of Portland, and the York Club, of Biddeford, arrived here 1:45 o'clock by special trains and arted the speakers to the camp grounds, were more than 5,000 people were assembled. ne meeting was presided over by Benjamin F ton, of Biddeford, who made a brief speech. ADDRESS OF EX-SPEAKER REED.

the first speaker was ex-Speaker Reed, who s received with great enthusiasm. He began y address at 2:30 o'clock and closed just before peaking as follows:

When I was face to face with the Democratic ers I never hesitated to express in strong terms opinion as to the course which they have purand my views as to their inability to trans siness of the country. I have felt at rty, the evidences being directly before us all, ause the very strongest language of reproach and attack; but I have no purpose to repeat here to as the language which I have used there. I do ghave the same feeling, I do not have the same son, for a like utterance. My opposition to the necracy is opposition to a party. Opposition to sarty does not in the least imply any lack of reset or rega d for the individuals who compose t it is by no means an assertion of the superiority dany one individual in one party over any other dual in any other party. It is simply asseveracan more or less strong, that one party is more sed for the government of this country than the other. This doctrine i have always maintained. sthough I have never claimed that the difference between the two parties was as great as seems now to be demonstrated by the history of the last year and a quarter. I do not, myself, have the nation to say any unkind things about the actions which have taken place during that The actions speak for themselves. and speak more effectually than any language I can

In saying that the Democratic party has shown itself incapable of ruling this country in a manner satisfactory not only to the majority of the people. but even to the large and respectable minority who help compose it. I am not indulging in any language of partisanship, but in the language of truth, known and visible to all who hear me today. To my mind it has always seemed that such ould be the result of the control of the country y the Democratic party, which is now in posses m of it, although in my wildest party feeling I non of it, although in my wildest party feeling I have never pictured a scene such as is now visible upon this continent. You will bear me witness, for you are my constituents and have heard me often upon this subject, that at no time have I undertaken to prophesy a future which is at all like the present. And yet the present condition of things is not at all unnatural. No party acts in obedience to the wishes of its most superior men. Its action is always based upon its average intelligence, and at whatever height that is to be found there you will be able to prophesy what the party action is likely up be.

INFLUENCE OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

he Northern Democratic party is, in many res, like the Republican party, composed of tof business sense and business ability. The salty with the Democratic party to-day, as it by been in all past time, is the fact that its great mority resides in the South. In calling your attention to this fact I have not the slightest desire brake any sectional differences, nor the slightest wish to cause any sectional feeling. The soften men are men of intellectual power, men distelligence and men of learning. The difficulty with them is that the kind of learning which cause from a thorough knowledge of business as it is carried on in the North is entirely lacking. Set learning cannot be obtained from books. It must be obtained from the experiences of ordinary lis. No Learnerst who has been brought in contact with the great hives of industry in the North, who has lived in the midst of them, who has witnessed the prosperity which they have brought to the country, could ever permit himself. If left alme, to do anything which would cause the destruction of business or the rain of the industries which he sees about him. While the Southern man may have every opportunity to read in books of the prosperity which has come to the North, he has no conception of it such as those who have bed in it. He is devoted to the theories of a bysec day. His mind is fixed upon the principles which were essential to the prosperity of his part of the country in the days before the war.

Lying that time the doctrines of Free Trade bairout and flourished, and there has been nothing their experience which has been sufficiently men to awaken or change their ideas. It is the that some parts of the South have been come by the industrious hand of Northern toil, and the people there have acquired some ideas of that the future of their part of the country will be if the proper system be maintained. But this stagement in the South, and the result is that soldern men come to Congress, controlling the smooth of accomplish results which are absolutely inconsistent with the business interests of the South and the result is that soldern men come to Congress, controlling the smooth of accomplish results which are absolutely inconsistent with the business interests of the South and the res mority resides in the South. In calling your at on to this fact I have not the slightest desire

by inconsistent with the business interests of the country.

I would be a great mistake for the people of the last States to suppose that the action of the last, so much blamed by the Democratic party, if so much attacked by the people of the country is general, was to be deemed entirely the sait of personal feeling. The truth is that the sait of personal feeling. The truth is that the sait of personal feeling. The truth is that the sait of personal feeling. The truth is that the saits of the conservative Senators on many subsaits is the result not of their individual opinions at 6 business interests which surround them. A Senator from the State of New-Jersey will not be reckless with the business interests of his constituency, like a Senator from Arkansas; the has devoted patience and intelligence to this said question, although not surrounded by business interests which control him, was irresistibly lone in the direction of the Senate bill as it mally passed that body.

APARTY WITH NO UNDERLYING PRINCIPLE

APARTY WITH NO UNDERLYING PRINCIPLE failure is a reason so simple that it is a wonder that we did not understand more fully and comsletely that this result must take place. It was witable. The Democratic party has had in the last thirty years no underlying principle on which it was united from one end of the country to the other. This is not said as a reproach; it is add simply as an historical fact. That such should the fact, also, is entirely natural. A party which is been in the minority for a long period of time where together all the people who are opposed in the party actually in power, and opposed for the party actually in power, and in the party actually in the party and affirmative in the party actually in power, and affirmative in the party of the positive and affirmative in the party of the country. That he was actually begin the past year no one ever dreamed. We get the past year no one ever dreamed. We get the past year no one ever dreamed. We get the past year no one ever dreamed. We get the past year no one ever dreamed. We get the past year no one ever dreamed. We get the past year no one ever dreamed. We get the past year no one ever dreamed. We get the past year no one ever dreamed. We get the past year no one ever dreamed. We get the past year no one ever dreamed. We get the past year no one ever dreamed. We get the past year year. That they should make a failure in every way was satisful to be anticipated. Least of all was anticipated by many good men who have always sted with the Democratic party and who wished to act with it up to the end of time.

That those men, while they have had objections sirong objections, some of them perhaps well faunce—against the acts and against the general curs of the Republican party, may now see that, as the whole, the safety of the country is the real store, while it has been disastrous to the material laters of the Nation to-day. The lesson of the last year, while it has been disastrous to the last thirty years no underlying principle on hich if was united from one end of the country

DOINGS OF THE LIIID CONGRESS. et me make a very brief review of what has appened during the last year. Whatever may have MOST OF THEM EXPECTED TO RESUME

WORK ON SEPTEMBER 4.

PRICES OF PRODUCTS HAVE ADVANCED, BUT THE UNCERTAINTY OF DELIVERY REPELS BUYERS-STATUS OF THE NEW-

BEDFORD STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 25 (Special).-There is ground for predicting that the majority of mill-own ers will decide to open their gates on the Tuesday after Labor Day, but with what success, of course is a matter of conjecture. Aside from the fact that a considerable minority prefers running to remain customers must be taken into consideration. Many of the corporations have engagements to deliver goods, and while on a rising market the gagements are against them, they must be filled if the companies are to preserve their reputation. Just at present the strike clause is in operation, as the mills can prove that they endeavored to continue work, and were unable to do so owing to the un willingness of the weavers to accept the terms offered, but if there were no effort to start the wheels for a month, buyers might argue that the mills were stopped in order to improve the market, and no from necessity. The courts might then have to determine whether the companies were bound to stanby their contracts, and complications might arise which would be unpleasant for all concerned. There are dissenters to the programme announced, permanently to improve the market. They point to he goods stored here for converters, which do not figure in the stock on hand, and argue that untithis invisible supply has disappeared, trade is sure to be dull. Nevertheless, they will submit to th

will of the majority. The course which the Seaconnet and Durfee mills able comment, and the hope is freely expressed by mill men that the weavers at the former and the spinners and weavers at the latter may ask these two companies to pay them according to the old

schedule of wages. In brief, the resumption of operations depends entirely on the condition of the market a week hence, and the disposition of the employes. If the latter are not satisfied with a vacation of ten or twelve days they will not return to their places, and if conditions are such that manufacturers cannot offer the old scale of wages the chances are that the factories will remain idle for som time longer.

Although the mills of the city have turned of only 25,000 pieces this week, and it is probable that the machinery will be stopped until September the machinery will be stopped until September 4, the demand has not been particularly active, and only 140,000 pieces have been disposed of. The curtailment, coupled with heavy deliveries, has reduced the stock on hand, but there is still a fair supply of goods in sight. Prices have advanced, but owing to the uncertainty which prevails regarding the extent of the shutdown, agents have not been free sellers, and converters have manifested no interest in the market. Brokers report that the change for the better in price is due to the fact that printers who have been purchasing small quantities from week to week have been compelled to increase their offers in order to secure their usual supply. But there has been little or no disposition on the part of the customers to anticipate future wants, and only 10,000 pieces have been taken for late shipment. Still, there is an upward tendency, and if it is supported by a curtailment of any duration it ought to place the product on a higher basis. The statement:

Production, 25,000 pieces; deliveries, 177,000 pieces; stock on hand, 683,000 pieces, 64x6is, 488,000 pieces; last week's stock, 835,000 pieces; stock on hand, 683,000 pieces, future, 10,000 pieces; sales, 140,000 pieces; odd, 64,000 pieces, 64x6is, 46,000 pieces; spot, 130,000 pieces; future, 10,000 pieces; sales 140,000 pieces; October, 19,000 pieces. September, 85,000 pieces; October, 19,000 pieces. September, 85,000 pieces; October, 19,000 pieces. Price, 224 cents for 64x6is. Market firm.

New-Bedford, Mass., Aug. 25 (Special).—The first the demand has not been particularly active, and

New-Bedford, Mass., Aug. 25 (Special).—The first week of the largest strike ever known in this city has closed, and, except that a more hopeful fee prevails, there is no change in the situation. Monday is anxiously awaited by the strikers, as many of them are still of the opinion that all the yarn mills here will start up on that day. An offi-cial of the Bennett and Columbia says those mills cial of the Bennett and Columbia says those mills will open their gates, but does not say whether on the new or old schedule of wages. The strikers say they will not go in on the new schedule. The opening of the Howland mills will reduce the number of strikers to about 8:00, which will help matters somewhat. As regards the cotton mills, there is not the slightest prospect of any of them starting up at present. Several other mills paid off today, and, as cloth was paid for that is now on the tooms, it is a most convincing indication that these mills have no idea of beginning work for some time. President William W. Crapo, of the Wamsutta corporation, thinks the situation will right corporation, thinks the situation wi

TRIED TO POISON HER FAMILY.

HER ACT BECOMING KNOWN, THE INSANE WOMAN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Hazleton, Penn., Aug. 25,-Mrs William Cannon, o Sugar Loaf, while temporarily insane, yesterday tried to poison her entire family. She had placed tried to poison her entire family. She had placed paris-green in the coffee and bread in sufficient quantities to make death certain. A number of goats happened to be the first to get the bread, and their deaths aroused Cannon's suspicions. It was then that he discovered the poison in the coffee. An officer was summoned, and upon seeing him Mrs. Cannon went upstairs and threw herself out of the window, receiving injuries from which she may die.

DISPOSING OF A "HOBO" ARMY.

ERIE COUNTY AUTHORITIES PUNISHING THE

POLLOWERS OF "COUNT" RYBAKOWSKI. Buffalo, Aug. 25.—Everything is reported quiet in the neighborhood of the late "hobo" camp to-day, The tramps led by "Count" Rybakowski have disbanded, and those who are not in custody are in search of some more congenial clime. A batch of twenty-five of the wanderers was sent to the workhouse this morning for periods of from five to twenty days. In the Police Court this morning Gustav Lang, a chief of the army, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The eight wounded "hoboes," who were transferred from the hospital to Police Headquarters, were also sent down for

three months.

Justice Forster, of Cheektowaga, tried "hoboes"

Justice Forster, of Cheektowaga, tried the until nearly midnight. As fast as convicted the unwashed "industrials" were confined in an old barn nearby for the night. This morning commit ment papers were made out and the foul gang.

barn nearby for the night. Into the foul gang, ment papers were made out and the foul gang, numbering about sixty, taken to the penitentiary. Dr. Bartels, the "hobo" doctor, declared that he was not a "hobo" but a reputable physician of good standing and with diplomas from two colleges. "You are a common vagrant. Go down for six months," cried the Justice.

"Cigarette" McGinnis, the bugler, came up smilling: "I'm a 'hobo' and dere ain't no use in sayin' I'm out of work an' lookin' for it."

This frank admission pleased the Justice, and "Cigarette" went down for thirty days only.

Late in the night a gang were brought in from the camp. Among them was the "Countess" cousin, Sophia Cleiski. She got two months in the penitentiary. The "Countess" did not appear during the entire trouble. When it became a certainty that the army would be bagged she left camp and has not been seen or heard from since. The "Count" is wild over her desertion. The District-Attorney's office purpose making an example of the "Count" and his officers. They will probably be tried for assault in the second degree or inciting a riot, conviction on either charge insuring a good long term of imprisonment.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN HAWAII.

THE EX-QUEEN STILL ASSERTS THAT PRESIDENT

CLEVELAND IS TO RESTORE HER. . San Francisco, Aug. 25.—The steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu at 5 o'clock this morning. The United Press correspondent, writing under date of

August 18, says:

Since the last dispatches were sent there has been absolute quiet in public affairs. There has been no indication of the slightest scheme or effort of the Queen's party to disturb the Government, who are waiting for the expected recognition of the republic from Washington and from European Powers. No day is yet fixed for the autumn election of the Lexislature. The registration of voters is actively prospected in the proposition of the proportion of native voters is registering than did for the May elections.

reeding throughout of native voters is registering than use for antive voters is registering than use for elections.

The Queen and her adherents continue diligently. The Queen and her adherent Ceveland is to inform the people that President Ceveland is to inform the people. The natives very commonly about to restore her. The natives very commonly about to restore her. The British warship Chamagainst the monarchy. The British residents to urgent appeals from the British residents. The absence of any American warship since the tendence.

venience.

The Government express their satisfaction at the Opportunity to demonstrate the strength and security of the present political situation. For the special benefit of our Asiatic population the Government has proclaimed its neutrality in a war between Japan proclaimed The Japanese show much excitement and and China. The Japanese show much excitement and are taxing themselves heavily to aid their country in its conflict.

DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF THE NICA-RAGUAN GOVERNMENT.

NEWS OF THE ARREST OF AMERICAN AND BRIT-ISH REPRESENTATIVES CONFIRMED-OFFI-CIAL DISPATCHES ON THEIR WAY

TO SECRETARY HERBERT. New-Orleans, Aug. 25.-Information received by the steamer Gussle, of the Southern Pacific Line, which arrived last night, confirmed the news that ments of both the United States and Great Britain, and has taken into custody representatives of both nations. The commanders of the war vessels which have been at the seat of the disturbance for the last month have stood tamely by and permitted the soidiers of Nicaragua to arrest the subjects of their r spective countries, and made no protest, and the consequence of this apathy may be the loss of possibly a dozen lives and the confiscation of the prop-

When the Gussie left Bluefields last Sunday the people of that town were in hourly anticipation of the Nicaraguans attempting further indignities and threatening the peace of the place by placing the remainder of the American and native population inder arrest. The town, and, in fact, the entire reservation, is bereft of the semblance of either American or English protection, and the merchants and others doing business in the town fear that every moment will be the last in which they may assert any individual authority. The officers of the Gussle, familiar as they are with the condition of affairs in the disturbed country, consider that the the part of the United States now or never.

The men who have been placed under arrest are

those whom the Nicaraguans intend conveying to trial. They are not in any manner connected with the uprising of the Mosquito chief, Clarence, and they are all men of prominence in the reservation are said to become the owners of the property of or are so presumed by the tribunal before which they will probably appear, the property of the oners will go to help fill the depleted coffers of the oppressors of the reservation, and, if the prisoner not sentenced to be executed by the Nicaraguans they will be ordered from the country, an will leave their property in the hands of their cap tors. This is said to be one of the stakes for wh Nicaraguans are playing, and it is said that, if copie at present in the town of Biuefields are en

The men who have been made prisoners by th

tirely in the hands of the soldiers of the republic.

The men who have been made prisoners by the Nicaraguans and who at the time the Gussie left were in custody at the bluff are as follows: W. H. Brown, the agent of the Southern Pacific Company, a Canadian; Captain George Wiltbank, an American planter; Captain Brown Rick, of the steamer Fresident E. Carzeso; E. D. Hatch, English vice-consul; Sim Clapton, an American and resident of New-Orleans; H. C. Indram, a planter, partner of John Wilson & Co., of New-Orleans, John Taylor, native planter; Markham Taylor, John O. Thomas, S. A. Hodgson, George Hodgson and Washinston Glover, native merchants; Charles Patterson, vice-president of the Mosquito Reservation: John Cuthbert, attorney-general of ! Reservation. John Cuthbert, attorney-general of! Reservation of the soldiers as adding and abetting the uprising of the natives. Several other Americans are in hiding, and the Nicaraguans are making desperate efforts to locate them, that they may also be placed in custody. When the Gussle was ready to sail for the United States, the commander of the Columbia sent an officer of the ship on board of the Southern Pacific vessel with dispatches, which he desired to convey to the Secretary of the Navy in this country in person. He came fully prepared to make the trip. The dispatches which he desired to make the trip. The dispatches were then sent by the captain of the Gussle, and will be in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy in the sent by the captain of the Gussle, and will be in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy not later than Sunday evening. They contain a full account of the one-currences in the reservation, and may contain the reasons of the commander of the Columbia for acting as he did in refusing to accord protection to the Americans in that country.

THE FRANKLIN MINE DISASTER.

NO INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DEAD AS FIRST REPORTED-SPONTANEOUS COMBUS-TION THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 25.-Later reports of yesterday's coal-mine disaster at Franklin do not increase of them negroes, Swedes and Weishmen, were killed by suffocation. Their hodies were recovered. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion of the refuse and screenings in the bottom of the breast.

Superintendent Hamsey says he will bulk the sixth level and perhaps the fifth level, and hermetically seal them, thus shutting off the air and smothering the fire. The mine contains a good deal of blackdamp, and when the air supply is shut off the blackdamp, will form and put out the fire. It is believed that in the months it will have become completely extinguised. number of the dead. Thirty-seven miners, m

FIRST WRECKED, THEN BURNED.

THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH WENT AGROUND FRI-DAY NIGHT AND CAUGHT FIRE THE NEXT MORNING.

Salem, Mass., Aug. 25.—The wrecked steamer City of Portsmouth, which went on Little Aqua Vitae Ledge last evening, was burned to the water's edge early this morning. On board were Captain George Whitney and wife, John Libbey, engineer, Hornby, fireman, and Charles Johnson and E. Palm decknands.

As the tide receded the boat settled, and when it came in she did not rise with it, and the water began to come in the cabin windows. Soon after 3 o'clock the steamer took fire. The occupants were barely able to escape to the tug W. N. Beach, which was lying by to haul the vessel off. They saved nothing. The steamer was owned by Captain Whitney, Engineer Libbey and Oliver Coolidge, of Revere, was valued at \$7.500, insured for \$5.000, and chartered by the Beverly and Boston Steamship Company.

WHAT CAUSED THE CAISSON EXPLOSIONS!

ARMY OFFICERS CHARGE THEM TO THE DE FECTIVE EQUIPMENT OF SHRAP-NEL SHELLS.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—A morning paper says: Explosions of caissons in the batteries under Major Randolph, now manoeuvring at Evanston, have been discovered to be directly chargeable to a device which forms a part of the equipment of shrapnel shells. This device, faulty in construction, and, therefore, more dangerous to friends than to foes, is to-day under the ban of the Army, and it has been ordered out of service. This will render the shells perhaps as useless as so much scrap fron, and it will become necessary to adopt some other invention for exploding missiles. This is the conclusion reached yesterday by the experts detailed by the Government to examine into the matter. It is the basis of the report of Colonel Williston, Inspector of Artillery for the Department of Missouri, concurred in by General Miles and Captain Rogers Birnie, in command of the artillery now here. General Miles goes further and says the cartridges of every caisson in the Army are a century behind the times, and submits plans and drawings of a style comprehending entirely new lines.

Captain Birnie will take nine fuses with him to Washington, where they will be subjected to a severe scientific test. Chicago, Aug. 25.-A morning paper says:

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Memphis, Aug. 25.—The deeper the Grand Jury probes it the worse the delinquent tax scandal grows. Indictments were returned yesterday against twenty-four of the most prominent cotton firms in the city, charging them with failure to pay taxes and doing business without a license. The amount of revenue out of which the State and county have been defrauded during the last eight years is more than \$2,660,000.

Waltham, Mass., Aug. 25.—A canoe containing Robert Thomas, aged thirty-five; Benjamin Kershaw, aged thirty-eight, and the latter's son, John Kershaw, eight years old, was capsized in the river this morning, and all three were drowned The accident was witnessed by a number of people on the Moody-st. bridge.

on the Moody-st. bridge.

Clinton, Ili., Aug. 25.—The dreaded horse disease, "maladie du colt," which caused the loss of many horses in this neighborhood several years ago, but which was believed to have been eradicated, has attacked a number of horses near Wapella. The disease is incurable. It was brought to America by a stallton imported from France and is communicable by contact.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Word reached here this morning of the drowning of four persons twelve miles north of this village. Adam A. Parrett, ex-County Commissioner, and his wife and three children were riding in a spring wagon and attempted to ford the Scioto River. The team attempted to spring all the occupants of the wagon were drowned, except a twelve-year-old boy.

NCOMPETENT DEMOCRACY. FALL RIVER MILLS TO REOPEN THE BLUEFIELDS OUTRAGE. MURDEROUS TRAIN ROBBERS

RUN DOWN AND CAPTURED AFTER AN EXCITING CHASE.

A SPECIAL OFFICER OF THE ST. PAUL ROAD KILLED OUTRIGHT AND ANOTHER SERI-OUSLY HURT BY THE OUTLAWS-BOTH

William Lake and H. F. Gorman, who say they are recent arrivals from the Pacific Coast, made a brief but tragic attempt last night and to-day to emulate the bloody work of the bandits Jesse James and "Bill" Dalton. One of their victims, Patrick Owens, a detective in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, was shot and killed at Deerfield, near this city, last night. Patrick McGrath, another special officer for the St. Paul road, was shot twice to-day and seriously wounded but will recover. The bandits had to be shot by police officers sent from city stations before they would surrender, although they were surrounded in a grove by a strong force armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers. The murderers were not badly wounded, and are now in police cells. Only the large force of armed officers prevented infurlated citizens from lynching the prisoners

SHOT DOWN BY THE OUTLAWS

Lake and Gorman began their criminal work by entering the caboose of a freight train on the St. Paul road last night at Deerfield when the train stopped for water. They found the only pant of the car to be Conductor Sargent. He was at once relieved of his gold watch by the masked men, who flashed big revolvers in his face. Offieer Owens, who was doing duty on the train, entered the door of the car at this time. He was ordered to throw up his hands by the robbers, and, refusing, was shot dead, both men firing at

Then the desperadoes escaped and boarded a southbound freight train for Mayfair, a suburb of Chicago. Conductor Simmons detected the resemblance of the men to the slayers of Owens, having been asked to keep a lookout for them. When the train stopped at Mayfair, shortly after o'clock this morning, Simmons told "Fred" Marshall, the night operator, of his discovery Marshall went to the coal car where the men were hiding, and also recognized the fellows. He shouted to Officer McGrath, who was keeping out of sight because of his uniform, to come on.

TWO BULLETS IN AN OFFICER. car to capture the murderers than they pushed their big revolvers, of which they had two each, toward the brave McGrath and began firing Two bullets were fired in rapid succession into the body of McGrath. One entered his arm and the other his side. The wounded man had only time to shout for help to Marshall before he fell unconscious on the track. Flourishing their mur derous weapons and trying to prevent pursuit,

the desperadoes jumped from the opposite side

of the car and ran toward Milwaukee-ave. The alarm had been given by McGrath, and Chicago since the tragedy at the Garfield Park The pursuit lasted six hours, and when it came to an end with the wounding and capture of the bandits in Elk Grove without more loss of life, fully a hundred shots had been fired by the police and prisoners. Racing for their lives. Lake and Gorman ran in Milwaukee-ave. until they met Henry Eggerston, a Wheeling farmer, driving to market. The men ordered Eggerston from the wagon with a flourish of their big pistols, and continued their flight along the Higgins road. The contents of the wagon were soon scattered along the roadside, but the owner made haste to reach the Attrill police station. from which place officers in a patrol wagon were

quickly in pursuit. CHASED THROUGH THE CORNFIELDS. After a three-mile furious drive in Eggerston's wagon it became dawn, and from that time the pursuing police and citizens had sight of the murderers, and a load of police from Irving Part tation joined in the chase and hunted the wretches. Through cornfields they ran and stopped at a farmhouse to demand breakfast at the point of their weapons. They were seated in the kitchen when a posse of men galloped up. The bandits escaped by the rear, and were safely hidden in the woods before the surprised officers could bring their firearms into action. Scores of bullets, however, were sent in the direction of the escaping fugitives. The heavy firms brought farmers and other residents of Desplaines and Orchard Place, armed with all kinds of weapons. When the news of the chase reached Police Headquarters half a dozen Central Station de tectives were sent to the scene by special train, armed with Winchesters and instructed to kill. A running fight took place after all the police re-

inforcements had arrived on the scene. All of the attacking party escaped without in jury. They came upon the fugitives from all sides, and so suddenly that after they had poured a volley in on their prey the latter became so demoralized that their shots went wild.

The police learned to-night that the murderer, who gave the name of Gorman, is Harry D. Gristold, who has been living at No. 13 South Curtist, and was formerly in the employ of the Rand-McNally Company as pressman.

William Lake gave his right name. His occu pation is that of a coffin frimmer, and an American Railway Union card was found in his pocket. He is twenty-six years old and Griswold is twenty-three. Griswold denied his identity at first. Both admitted to the police that they came from San Francisco two or three years ago, after travelling in the far West. They confessed the shooting of Owens, but say they did so after he had shot at them. Further than that the murderers refused to talk. oation is that of a coffin trimmer, and an Ameri

SHE DROPPED DEAD AT THE SIGHT.

WELL-KNOWN NYACK WOMAN SUDDENLY EX-PIRES AT SEEING A RUNAWAY WHERE TWO

YOUNG WOMEN ARE THROWN OUT. A horse owned and driven by J. D. Campbell, wealthy resident of Suffern, was frightened by an express train on the Eric road, near Nyack, last evening, and two young women, Miss Ella Beach and Miss Josie Haffey, of this city, were thrown from the carriage. One of them was eriously hurt.

Mrs. Robert Rathe, one of the best-known residents of the village, saw the accident from a window of her home, and dropped dead from the

HE THINKS THE WOMAN WAS MURDERED. INVESTIGATING THE DEATH OF MES. DEVRIES AT PORT JEFFERSON-ANOTHER LONG ISLAND MYSTERY.

Postmaster Walker has been investigating the death of Mrs. Henry Devries, at Port Jefferson, L. L. who was found dead on the floor with a wound I., who was found dead on the floor with a wound on her head on Thursday, and it is his opinion that the woman met foul play. He made a search of the house yesterday and found that it had been entered by some person or persons. The window was up when Mrs. Devries was discovered dead, and a pane of glass smashed. The stick which held up the window was picked up in the back yard. The Coroner thought that the woman sustained her wound by falling in a fit. Sheriff O'Brien has been called upon to make an investigation, and will probcalled upon to make an investigation, and will prob-

Alby do so to-day.

Mrs. Devries's husband, who was sent to the Mrs. Devries's husband, who was sent to the Poughkepsis insane Asylum some time ago, died yesterday afternoon in the institution. His body will be taken to Port Jefferson on Monday and buried beside that of his wife.

THE JAPANESE LOSS 1,300.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BAT-TLE AT PING-YANG.

THE CHINESE BELIEVE TO BE IN POSSESSION OF CHUNGHO-GENERAL YEH'S RETREAT-HUNT-

ING DOWN JAPANESE SPIES IN CHINA. London, Aug. 25 .- A dispatch from Shanghai to

news agency here says a letter received in Che-Foo yesterday from Chemulpo, Corea, reasserts that the Japanese were defeated by the Chinese at Ping-Yang. Thirteen Japanese transports convoyed by nineteen Japanese warships, arrived in the estuary of Taston-Kang on August 18 and landed a force of 6,000 men, who advanced upon Ping-Yang. When midway between the landing-place and their objective point, the Japanes were attacked by Chinese cavalry, who succeeded in dividing the advancing column into two parts. Thereupon the Chinese artillery poured a heavy fire into the Japanese ranks, creating almost a panic. The Japanese retreated in disornese was checked by the fire from the guns of the Japanese fleet. The Japanese lost 1,300 men. The letter does not mention the retreat of the

Japanese troops from Chungho, from which place, according to Chinese reports, they had been driven. Nevertheless, it is believed that the Chinese are in possession of Chungho, as it is stated that a council of war was held there on Augus 20, when it was decided to attack the main Japanese force, which is preventing the Chinese advance upon Seoul.

It is reported that the Japanese are re-embarking their heavy baggage in Ping-Yang Inlet. The country is being scoured by Chinese cavalry, who have taken prisoners and beheaded 100 stragglers.

A dispatch to "The Times" from Tien-Tsin says General Yeh's force of 4,000 men joined the main body of Chinese troops on Ping-Yang on the morning of August 23. The retreat from Yashan morning of August 23. The retreat from Tasaan was a brilliant feat. The heat was intense and the route lay through a difficult country. In ad-dition to these obstacles, the column was hararsed along the whole distance by bodies of the enemy. Yet the march of 350 miles was effected in good order, the Japanese lines at Chung-Chew being broken.

Shanghai, Aug. 25 .- Seven Japanese in Chinese dress were arrested in this city to-day. It is stated that they will be driven from the country, but should more rigorous measures be adopted it would cause no surprise. Chinese activity in hunting down Japanese spies is daily growing, and, according to Chinese statements, Japanese Government agents are thickly scattered along the entire coast. Throughout China the Japanese are harshly treated, many, said to have been spies, having been beheaded on the island of Formosa.

WAR ENTHUSIASM IN JAPAN. CONTRIBUTIONS POURING INTO THE NATIONAL TREASURY-WHAT THE COMBAT-ANTS REPRESENT.

Baitimore, Aug. 25.-The Rev. A. R. Morgan, in charge of the Methodist Protestant missions in Japan, writes from Nagoya, under date of August 4, that on July 29 the Japanese gained a complete victory over the Chinese at Songhwan, and on July 30, at 7 a. m., marched on San, the headquarters of the Chinese forces in Corea. Mr. Morgan continues

as follows:
What in America might be termed the jingo section of the Nation are jubilant over the first news of the conflict, and the soberer part of the people are setting about rendering practical assistance. The names of persons making private contributions of money, etc., appear in the native press by the hundred daily. One man has already given \$10,000, and the leading bankers and financiers are holding meetings to develop plans for rendering effectual assistance. Internal political strife seems all to have been buried for the time in one common cause. The "Japan Mail" yesterday gave a circumstantial report of a poor man who had saved from his meagre earnings just two dollars and a haif a year for the last forty years, making a total of \$100, all of which he has tendered to the authorities for use in the war.

war.

This is a war between enlightened progress, as represented by Japan, on the one hand, and whatever one may term China on the other. It will most likely mark an epoch in the history of the Orient, if not of the world. And, if the determination of Japan and the magnitude of her efforts, on the one hand, and the refusal of 1.500 men in a merchant ship to surrender to three modern Japanese men-of-war, on the other, and the mutual harred of the two races, may be taken as an indication of the nature of the conflict, it will be bloody.

PREPARING FOR A GREAT BATTLE. THE JAPANOSE AND CHINESE PLEETS AND

ARMIES LIKELY TO MEET AT A-SAN. "Japan and China are on the eve or a big battle, said the Japanese Consul, Naoeymon Hashiguchi, to & Tribune reporter yesterday. He was talking with a number of friends. One of the persons president looking man to whom Mr. ent was a tall, soldierly looking man to whom Mr. Hashiguchi paid unusual deference. The gentle-man's name could not be obtained, but he con-sented to comment on Mr. Hashiguchi's declaration that an important battle was imminent.

"A-San will be the scene of a battle memorable in the history of the Orient," said he. "It will be the Marathon of the East, for the contest will be waged both on sen and on shore. A-San is a place of great natural strength. It is a small scaport on the coast of Corea. The Chinese baye a feet and the coast of Corea. The Chinese have a fort and garrison there. On the sea side it looks over to an island by which the northern and southern approaches are narrowed into channels easily capable of torpedo defence. On the land it is assailable from one direction only, that of Heltaku. Curlously non a there is a prediction current in Corea tha A-San will witness a struggle, making necessary the northward flight of the Chinese Emperor, and that the present year will mark the downfall of the Li dynasty in Corea. A copy of the prophecy is said to have been in the hands of the Japanese Consul at Fusan for eight years. The Chinese forces have been busily engaged strengthening the position. They have dug trenches, prepared obstacles and laid mines, so that the task of storming the place must present great difficulties. The 2,500 troops have been reinforced until there are now about 6,000. Further, the whole Chinese squadron, aggregating over twenty ships, has arrived at A-San. Thus China has accepted Corea as a battle-neid. On the side of the sea she plants a navy, to secure the line of retreat and a basis of supplies. On the side of the land she is marching a powerful army across the northern frontier of Corea to recover possession of Seoul and effect a junction with the troops and fleet at A-San. It will be Japan's business to prevent such a junction, and she is getting about the work in earnest. Japan has at the present moment 160,000 men under arms, and can at any moment put into the field 220,000, of whom 180,000 would be armed with the Murrata repeating rifles and the rest with single rifles. These men have all been well-drilled and are between twenty and thirty-two years old, Japan has at its immediate disposition 50,000,000yen, and at a meeting of the leading capitalists of the Empire 80,000,000 yen were subscribed. A yen is worth about 50 yen were subscribed. A yen is worth about 50 yen were subscribed. A yen is worth about 50 yen were subscribed states money. Japan's present intention is to march one Japanese army north-rean frontier, and another westward to attack A-San, while the Japanese fleet she will be virtually mistress of the situation. If Japan wins China will be helpless." position. They have dug trenches, prepared obst les and laid mines, so that the task of stormin reipless.

THE PRICE OF TEA GOING UP. T. A. Sheffield & Co., tea importers, of No. Front-st., said yesterday relative to the effect of

Front-st., said yesterday relative to the effect of the war on the price of tea:

"The war in the Orient is proving a matter of re-gret to tea buyers. During the last sixty days dif-ferent kinds of tea have advanced 50 per cent, and the price is still climbing. This is notably true of Formosa teas. Sixty days ago the market was very weak at 10 cents a pound. Now it is between 15 and 16 cents, with a prospect of reaching 20 unless the supply is suddenly and largely increased. There is practically no spot tea to be had, and the two cargoes on the way are half sold. The Monrouth. supply is students, such as the second cargoes on the way are haif sold. The Monmouth-shire is due to arrive on the 28th with a large cargo, but it is more than half sold in advance. The Ben Mohr will also bring a good cargo the first week in September. The queer feature of the situation is September. The queer feature of the situation is the fact that the principal ports of China and Japan are almost sure to be kept open, thus making a tea famine impossible. But the Chinese merchants are taking advantage of the war to buil prices, and we taking advantage of the war to buil prices, and we taking advantage of the war to buil prices, and we have to stand it. We made a bid of 15 cents on 5,000 packages of Japan tea at Yokohama this week, but we got a cable dispatch promptly saying the price had gone to 17 cents, and it was second crop tea at that. This, with an advance of 10 per cent in London exchanse, has given the tea trade the fligets during the last month. The Chinese think the United States market is easily affected by speculation and the way and they are acting accordingly.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE BRITISH PRESTIGE IMPAIRED

HATRED OF ENGLAND DRAWS FRANCE AND GERMANY TOGETHER.

PRACTISING THE LESSON OF THE ALABAMA CASE-MR. CURZON'S BOOK ON CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA-LORDS AND COMMONS-THE IRISH REVOLT-CLOSE OF THE SESSION-MR. STOPFORD BROOKS

> -THE VIGILANT. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

(Copyright: 1894: By The Tribune Association.) London, Aug. 25 .- Englishmen who believed, or made believe, that German hostility to England had its origin with Prince Bismarck, are finding out their mistake. The German attitude on the Congo Treaty may have opened some eyes. The new German attitude toward France may open more. There is in truth, and has long been, strong party in Germany strongly infused with jealous dislike of England. The German Colonials, so called, are an important but not the only element of this party. But just now the Colonials have had and have improved an oppor-

tunity of showing what their true feeling is

ing journals, though not wholly Colonial, is more significant than if it were. The "Kreuz Zeltung" exults over the new treaty between France and the Congo Free State, and describes it as one of the most severe and far-reaching defeats ever inflicted upon English position and prestige. It does not regret that the advantage of this defeat accrues to France. It only regrets that Germany, instead of being content with the status quo in Africa did not like France, profit by the blunders and weakness of the British Ministry to pay off old scores and secure substantial advantage for

That, undoubtedly, is the voice of a Colonial. Not so the more elaborate declaration of a much more powerful paper, "The North German Gazette," which not merely turns away from England but holds out the hand to France. In the opinion of this semi-official organ, France and Germany have too many interests in common to allow them to remain permanently aloof, or permanently hostile, in matters which do not directly concern questions at issue between the two nations themselves. France is reminded how much pains the German Emperor has taken to show that he desires friendly relations, and is urged to remember that there are occasions when they might well join hands. Greece, and the recent negotiations for protection of Greek creditors, where England is accused of leaving France in the lurch, was one. Africa another. There was nothing to prevent France and Germany from acting together in the Cameroons, and the Congo disputes. In both cases-though this is not put in plain words-they would have acted against England. French public opinion is appealed to. There is believed to be a growing tendency in France to do justice to the German Emperor's generosity and to the desire of the German people to be good neighbors to France. If this means anything, it means that France and Germany may find in their common hatred of England a means of improving their mutual rela-

tions. If such a line is to be followed, there is no say. ing where it may lead. It raises in a new form the whole question of the Triple Alliance, and of England's benevolent neutrality to the Powers bound together by that alliance. It may indeed be meant merely to show that the German Emperor's recent visit to the Queen at Osborne had no political significance. Many other things may be meant, and one thing is clear, namely, that English position and prestige have for the time being, as the "Kreuz Zeitung" says, suffered abroad, and that there is a widespread distrust not so much of her statesmen and her Governlish foreign policy against the continual reachments of the English democracy. This distrust extends to the English House of Commons, which is becoming yearly more and more the mere instrument of a democracy deficient in imperion and intelligence and almost devoid of

in the Chino-Japanese war wintended to take part Foreign Enlistment act of 1870. That under the direct consequence of the connivance of British authorities in the escape of the Alabama, and under it the powers of the Government are so large as to leave little room for any further exercise of that benevolent neutrality by which in 1862 the Confederacy profited. The act is now applied impartially against both China and Japan. The torpedo-catcher stopped at Newcastle was built by the Armstrongs for the Chinese Government, and was nearly ready to sail. The Islam, seized at Glasgow, is a merchant steamer, either sold or chartered to Japan, and had hoisted the Japanese flag. Both these seizures were effected secretly, and became known only on pub-

lication of a Foreign Office "white paper." The English themselves describe the action of heir Government with an ingenuous frankness which is the best possible commentary on the history of the Alabama case. "The Times" says of the torpedo-catcher at Newcastle: "But for the action of the Foreign Office it would in all probability now be on its way to Chinese waters. The danger was foreseen by the Japanese authorities, and no time was lost by the legal advisers of the legation in laying in information as provided by the act, and in remembrance of the history of the Alabama equal celerity was displayed by our own officials." It may be assumed that Great Britain is not likely to forget the lesson she learned at Geneva in 1872, though she still growls occasionally over the unappropriated surplus of fifteen millions she then paid.

Other vessels are under suspicion, and other arrests are expected. The act of 1870 not only empowers the Secretary of State to issue his warrant to seize and detain a suspected vessel, but authorizes local officials to detain without warrant, if they have reason to believe the act is likely to be infringed. No judicial authority is required. To that extent have the British profited by their Alabama experience.

Mr. George Curzon's "Problems of the Far East" appears at an opportune moment; but, though it deals with China, Japan and Corea, is by no means to be classed with books hastily thrown together to supply a sudden demand. This volume is the ripe fruit of many years of travelling in the East, and of long study of Eastern questions. Perhaps no Englishman has journeyed so widely in the less known parts of the Oriental world. Certainly no Englishman who has been there at all has shown an equal power of trained observation and of seizing the true points of the great questions there at issue.

Mr. Curzon's unrivalled knowledge of details does not prevent him from taking broad views, any more than his gift for political generalization makes him careless of fact. He is both careful and accurate. The view he takes of the present struggle between China and Japan is, of course, a British view. Disclaiming all party interest, he avows himself an Imperialist. He wishes to promote British interests, and tells you so. He pronounces Japan the aggressor, as against China. Japan has made the war in pursuit of her dream of becoming the England of the Es She dreads Russia, and Russia again has fo